

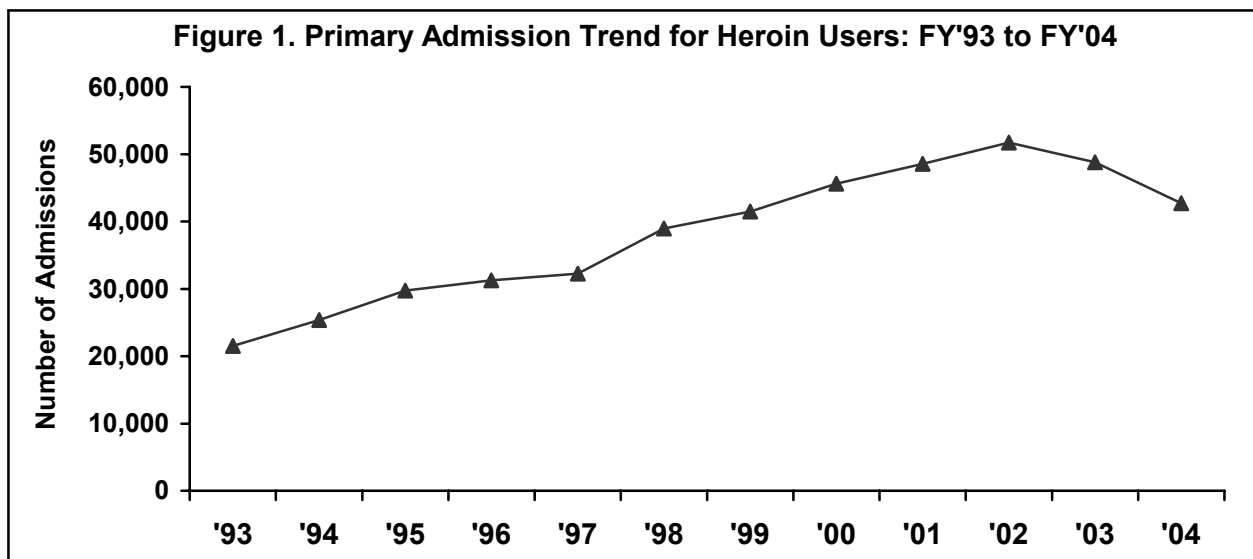
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: ADULT HEROIN ADMISSIONS

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2004 .¹

Overall Treatment Admissions for Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2004, there were 42,879 admissions to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts reporting heroin use in the year prior to admission; of these 173 admissions were under 18 years of age. This fact sheet presents data on the 42,706 adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet.² Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for adults reporting past year heroin use to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1993 through 2004. The decline in the number of admissions reflects a reduction in program capacity rather than a decrease in need for services.



Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Heroin Users

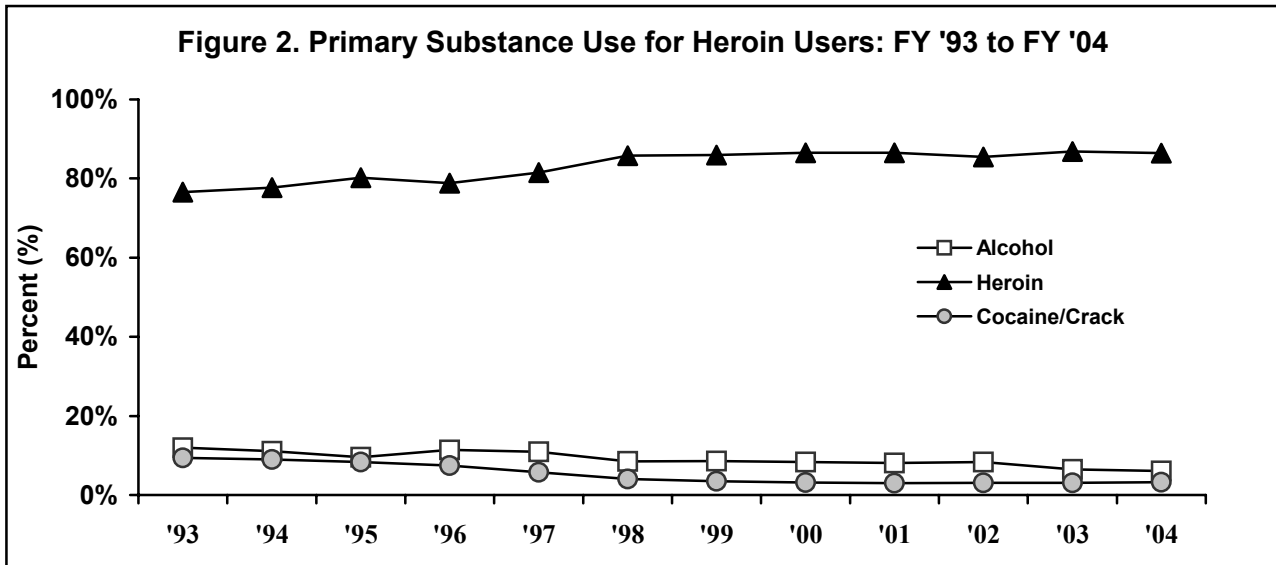
In FY 2004, adult admissions to substance abuse treatment reporting past year heroin use had the following characteristics.

- 68.7% (29,334) were male and 31.3% (13,372) were female.
- 69.5% (29,664) were White, 7.6% (3,227) were Black, 19.6% (8,378) were Latino, and 3.4% (1,437) were other racial categories.
- 89.5% (38,237) were unemployed.
- 25.6% (10,922) were homeless.³
- 27.9% (11,932) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 71.5% (30,547) of admissions reported past year injection drug use (of any drugs).
- 72.5% (30,971) reported injection as their usual route of heroin administration, 25% reported inhaling, and 2.5% reported other routes of administration.
- One-third (14,054) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 33.6 years.
- 22.2% (9,468) were parents of children under six years of age and 24.6% (2,331) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-five percent (14,771) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 20.2% (2,977) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2004, admissions who had used heroin in the past year, also reported heroin as the primary drug for which were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

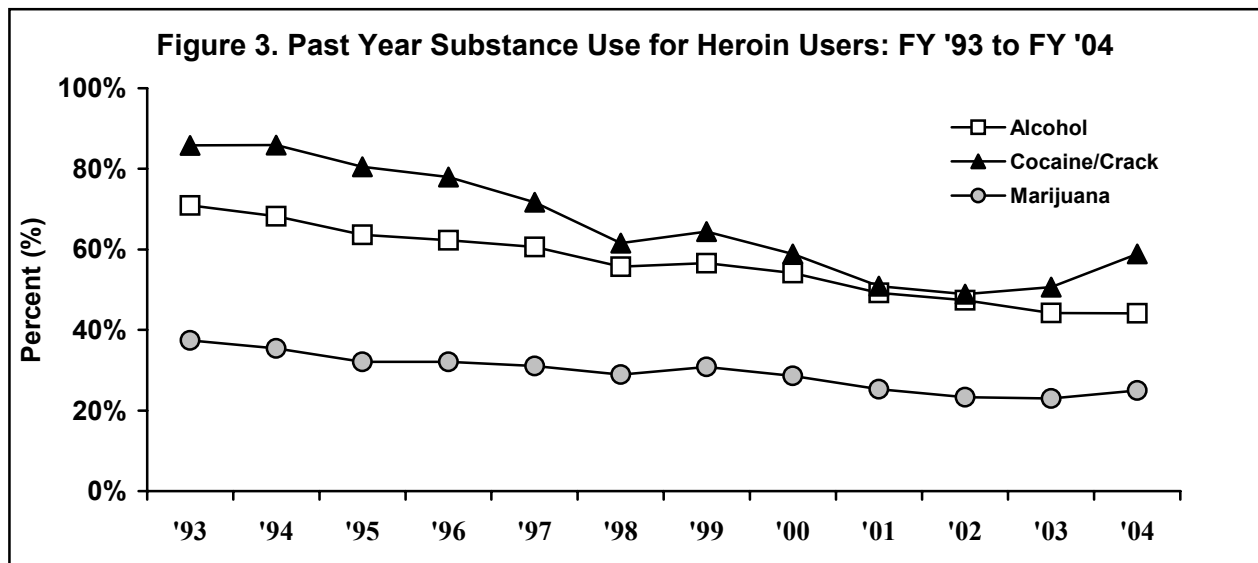
- 86.4% (36,900) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 6.1% (2,586) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 3.2% (1,352) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.6% (274) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 3.7% (1,594) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



Other Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2004, admissions reporting past year heroin use, reported cocaine/crack most often as the other substance they used in the past year. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of these admissions:

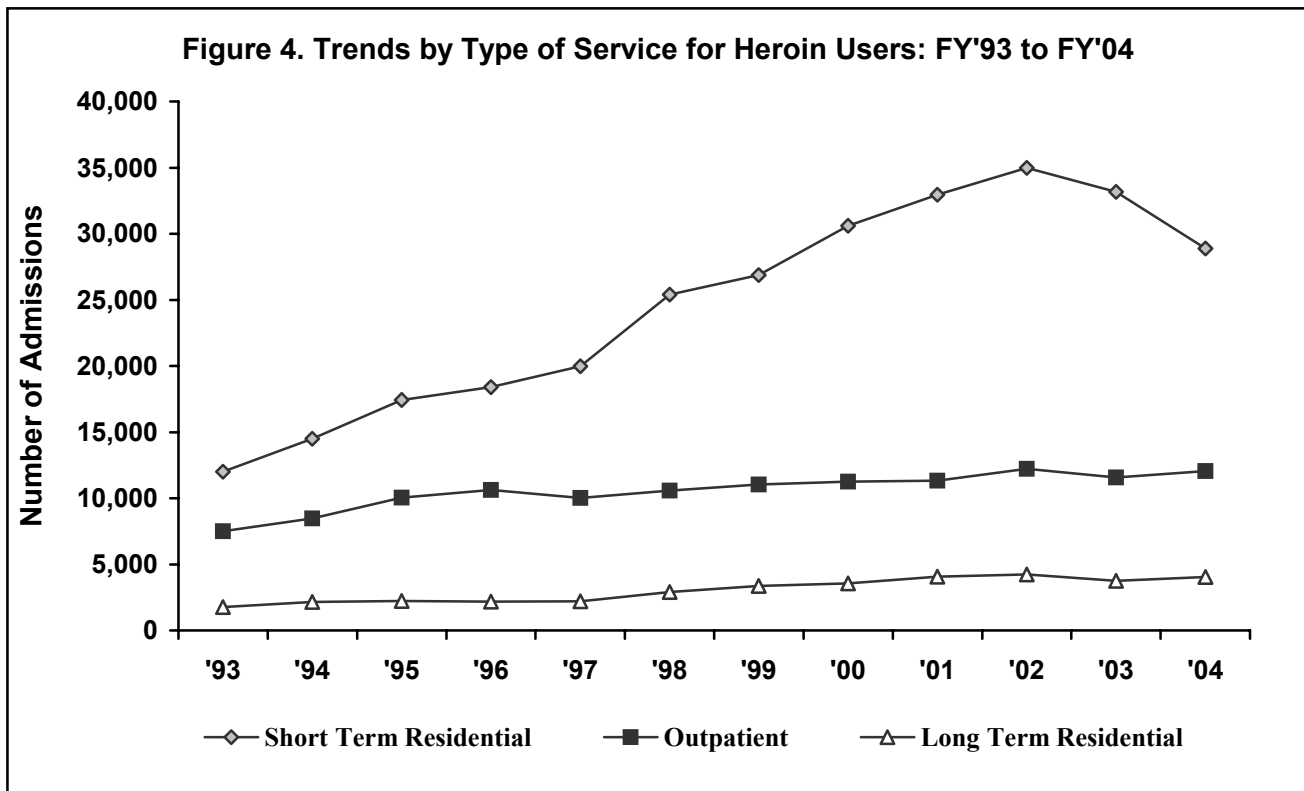
- 56.1% (23,937) used cocaine or crack within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 44.1% (18,832) reported past year alcohol use.
- 25.0% (10,664) reported past year marijuana use.
- 22.9% (9,794) reported past year use of other opiates/synthetics.
- 20.1% (8,578) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 13.6% (5,827) reported past year use of *other* drugs (Tranquilizers and other opiates/synthetics not included).



Admissions by Service Type

In FY 2004, admissions reporting past year heroin use received services in the following service modalities:

- 60.6% (25,892) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (23,153), Transitional Support Services (2,546), and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery (193).
- 28.2% (12,049) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (979), 1st Offender Drunk Driver (85), Outpatient Counseling (4,041), Case Management (90), Compulsive Gambling (*), 2nd Offender Aftercare (20), Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult (*), Expanded Treatment Services (152), Acupuncture Detox (193), County Corrections (473), and Narcotic Treatment (6,013).
 - 14.1% (6,013) of all admissions received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 9.5% (4,039) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (2,526), Therapeutic Communities (523), 2nd Offender Residential (27), Specialized Residential for Women (288), Family Shelters (50), Social Models (221), and Tewksbury Stabilization (404).
- 1.7% (726) received Youth and Other Services including Supportive Housing (275).



¹ SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1993 to FY 2004. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers.

² For more data on Substance Abuse see **MassCHIP**: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

³ These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

* To protect client confidentiality, calculations based on fewer than 5 events are excluded.

Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2004, there were 25,892 admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts that reported past year heroin use. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

Characteristics of Admissions

Admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services who reported past year heroin use, had the following characteristics.

- 72.4% (18,743) were male and 27.6% (7,149) were female.
- 67.2% (17,406) were white, 7.9% (2,057) were black, and 21.6% (5,586) were Latino.
- 92.6% (23,729) were unemployed at the time of admission.
- 30.6% (7,934) were homeless.³
- 15.9% (4,120) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 74.0% (19,169) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 33.0% (8,546) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 33.5 years.
- 21.5% (5,557) were parents of children under six years of age and 18.2% (1,014) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-three percent (8,622) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 13.9% (1,196) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

For admissions to all Short Term Residential Services who reported past year heroin use, alcohol was the primary drug, second to heroin, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 89.7% (23,220) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 6.1% (1,586) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 1.8% (465) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.2% (44) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 2.2% (577) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Other Substances Used in Past Year

Admissions to all Short Term Residential Services who reported past year heroin use, most often had used cocaine/crack, second to heroin, in the year prior to admission. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 39.1% (10,121) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 34.5% (8,927) reported past year alcohol use.
- 13.7% (3,549) reported past year marijuana use.
- 15.0% (3,898) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 13.3% (3,447) reported past year use of other opiates/synthetics.
- 10.1% (2,620) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 0.6% PCP/other hallucinogens, 0.4% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 0.5% Barbiturates/sedatives, less than 0.1% inhalants, 0.1% over the counter drugs, and 8.5% other drugs.

Types of Services

Admissions to all Short Term Residential Services who reported past year heroin use, received care in the following types of programs:

- 89.4% (23,153) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 10.6% (2,739) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2004, there were 12,049 admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts that reported past year heroin use. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult, Expanded Treatment Services, Acupuncture Detox, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

Characteristics of Admissions

Admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reporting past year heroin use had the following characteristics.

- 62.5% (7,524) were male and 37.6% (4,525) were female.
- 71.5% (8,610) were White, 6.9% (832) were Black, and 17.9% (2,153) were Latino.
- 81.1% (9,773) were unemployed at the time of admission.
- 9.4% (1,136) were homeless.³
- 48.9% (5,891) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 64.8% (7,813) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 32.9% (3,967) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 34.2 years.
- 23.1% (2,779) were parents of children under six years of age and 39.8% (1,106) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-seven percent (4,554) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 34.8% (1,583) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

For admissions to all Outpatient Services who reported past year heroin use, alcohol was the primary drug, second to heroin, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 82.8% (9,974) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 5.0% (603) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 4.4% (530) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 1.5% (175) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 6.4% (767) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Other Substances Used in Past Year

Admissions to all Outpatient Services who reported past year heroin use, most often had used cocaine/crack, second to heroin, in the year prior to admission. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 77.7% (9,362) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 57.9% (6,972) reported past year alcohol use.
- 43.5% (5,241) reported past year marijuana use.
- 38.9% (4,687) reported past year use of other opiates/synthetics.
- 26.9% (3,246) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 20.4% (2,457) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 3.0% PCP/other hallucinogens, 3.0% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 2.3% Barbiturates/sedatives, 0.6% inhalants, 1.0% over the counter drugs, and 10.6% other drugs.

Types of Services

Admissions to all Outpatient Services who reported past year heroin use, received care in the following types of programs:

- 49.2% (5,931) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, Outpatient Counseling, County Corrections, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, Acupuncture Detox, Criminal Justice Collaborative (Adult), and Expanded Treatment Services.
- 50.0% (6,013) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- Less than one percent (105) received DAE Services including 1st Offender Drunk Driver, and 2nd Offender Aftercare Services.

Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Heroin Users

In FY 2004, there were 4,039 admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts that reported past year heroin use. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2nd Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Family Shelters, Social Models, and Tewksbury Stabilization.

Characteristics of Admissions

Admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reporting past year heroin use, had the following characteristics.

- 66.6% (2,689) were male and 33.4% (1,350) were female.
- 74.8% (3,019) were White, 7.3% (295) were Black, and 15.0% (607) were Latino.
- 96.5% (3,899) were unemployed at the time of admission.
- 40.7% (1,645) were homeless.³
- 41.5% (1,677) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 75.1% (3,032) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 33.0% (1,334) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 32.3 years.
- 24.7% (999) were parents of children under six years of age and 18.2% (182) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-five percent (1,393) were the parents of children 6-18 years old and 12.5% (174) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

For admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services who reported past year heroin use, alcohol was the primary drug, second to heroin, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 77.3% (3,122) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 8.0% (325) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 8.2% (328) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 1.2% (48) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 5.4% (216) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Other Substances Used in Past Year

Admissions to all Long Term Residential Services who reported past year heroin use, most often had used cocaine/crack, second to heroin, in the year prior to admission. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 64.2% (2,592) reported past year alcohol use.
- 59.1% (2,386) reported past year cocaine use.
- 42.6% (1,721) reported past year marijuana use.
- 41.1% (1,661) reported past year crack use.
- 37.2% (1,503) reported past year use of other opiates/synthetics.
- 31.9% (1,288) reported past year tranquilizer use.
- 15.3% (619) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 3.9% PCP/other hallucinogens, 3.6% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 3.5% Barbiturates/sedatives, less than 1% inhalants, 1.1% over the counter drugs, and 2.5% other drugs.

Types of Services

Admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services who reported past year heroin use, received care in the following types of programs:

- 91.0% (3,674) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, Social Model, and Tewksbury Stabilization.
- 7.1% (288) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 1.2% (50) received treatment in Family Shelters.
- 0.7% (27) were admitted to 2nd Offender Residential Services.